

Mr. Rathbun.—Buffalo is gradually recovering from the shock occasioned by the failure and forgeries of Mr. Rathbun, who, though so recently employing the heads and hands of a thousand men, and wielding millions of dollars, is now the inmate of a prison. Yes this extraordinary man, who yesterday was lord of most he surveyed, is now consigned to a cell four feet wide and eight long! He was struck down in the very mid-day of a career of unparalleled enterprise, the memorials of which attract the eye in every direction.

All the various and beautiful specimens of taste and genius which adorn the magic city, are the creations of Mr. Rathbun. This spacious church, yonder beautiful theatre, that splendid hotel, those numerous blocks of stores, and those elegant mansions, were all erected by Rathbun. These stores, filled with merchandise, invite custom under the name "B. Rathbun." This blacksmith's shop, this coachmaker's shop, these brick and lime kilns, and that saw-mill, all belong to Rathbun. These stages running hence to Chattanooga, Batavia, to Rochester, and to Niagara Falls, &c. &c. all bear the name of "B. Rathbun." In short, this most extraordinary man was either directly or remotely connected with all the business relations of Buffalo, and the surrounding country. His brother, Lyman Rathbun, who managed the money department, is confined in another cell. His nephew, Rathbun Allen, the clerk, who is supposed to have committed the forgeries, was arrested in Ohio, and was yesterday committed to the same prison. The wife of B. Rathbun is held in universal regard. In her praise every tongue is eloquent, and for her every heart in the city bleeds. Lyman Rathbun, also, has an estimable wife, who is overwhelmed in affliction. —*Albany Evening Journal.*

The editor of the Brussels journal says, "We may now go to Antwerp, in one hour. Shortly we shall be able to reach Paris in six hours, Berlin in sixteen, and St. Petersburg in sixty. It were possible to make a journey round the world on a continuous rail road, it would be accomplished in six weeks."

The following paragraph is copied from the Railway Magazine. "A gentleman left Manchester in the morning, went to Liverpool, thirty miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester on the rail road, 170 tons cotton. This he immediately disposed of; and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and, actually that evening delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four journeys; and bought, sold, and delivered, thirty miles off, at two distinct and consecutive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in twelve hours!"

From the Bangor Advertiser.
Sea Serpent.—This creature was seen at the inlet between Mr. Desert Rock and the main land, on Saturday, by Capt. Black of the fishing schooner Fox, of Sedgewick. Capt. Black is an elderly man of intelligence and veracity. He says that he was within fifty yards of his snakeship for an hour, that at least sixty feet of his body were exposed when in motion, and that he must be at least twenty feet longer. The head was only two or three feet above the surface; it was precisely like the head of a land snake, and the neck was smaller just below the head, in this particular resembling the snake family; his color was perfectly black, and look like a porpoise. When in a state of quite, about one-third of his diameter was exposed, and Capt. B. judged that the exposed part was about the size of a half barrel. There were no protuberances, but when in motion it answered the description of the humps. The Captain attempted to near him, but the noise of the boat alarmed him, and he sunk and rose at some distance off. If he had had a gun, he thinks he could have killed him. He is going again immediately, prepared to give him battle. He has never believed in the monster before, but is now ready to make oath to the above statement. There were with him a man and woman.

At the Bucksport Hotel is an old woman who was in the boat with Parson Cummings in the revolutionary war when he saw the serpent, and her account coincides with this city, who conversed with Capt. Black at Bucksport.

NED OF THE TODDEN—AN AFFECTING STORY OF AN IDIOT.

From the interesting letters of Espirella, just published by Dearborn, we make this extract:—"A long time ago there was in these parts a poor idiot, who, being quite harmless, was permitted to wander whither he would and receive charity at every house in his regular rounds. His name was Ned of the Todden, and I have just heard a tale which has thrilled every nerve in me from head to foot. He lived with his mother, and there was no other in the family; it is remarkable that idiots are always particularly beloved by their mothers, doubtless because they always continue in a state as helpless and dependent as infancy. This poor fellow, in return was equally fond of his mother: love towards her was the only feeling which he was capable of, and that feeling was proportionately strong. The mother fell sick and died; of death, poor wretch, he knew nothing; and it was in vain to hope to make him comprehend it. He would not suffer them to bury her, and they were obliged to put her into the coffin unknown to him, and carry her to the grave when, as they imagined, he had been decoyed away to a distance. Ned of the Todden, however, suspected that something was designed, watched them secretly and as soon as it was dark, opened the grave took out the body and carried it home. Some of the neighbors compassionately went into the cottage to look after him; they found the dead body seated in her own place in the chimney corner, a large fire blazing, which he had made to warm her, and the idiot son with a large dish of pap offering to feed her. "Eat mother!" he was saying, "you used to like it!"

Presently wondering at her silence, he looked at the face of the corpse, took the dead hand to feel it, and said "Why d'ye look so pale, mother! why be you so cold."

From an old Paper.

THE WAY TO CURE A BAD HUSBAND.
One Farmer Potter, of the parish of Bow, in Devonshire, a man much inclined to selfishness, having occasion to sell a yoke of oxen, drove them to Crediton fair, about six or seven miles distance—and meeting with a good fair, agreeable entertainment, and jovial companions, he was nightly in his element, and did not cry to go home, but tarried there some weeks, singing the songs of the drunkard, until at last he was disposed to set out for Bow, and taking his Landlord with him, they soon arrived at the farmer's house, where he expected to meet with a warm reception from his wife; but the good woman had formed a better resolution. Upon the sight of his wife, who came to the door, he accosted her with "So, Grace, I am returned;" to which she answered, "I see you be, my dear; you are very welcome." "But," said he, "I have brought another man with me." "Quoth she, "He is welcome too for your sake." "But, my love," said he, "I have sold my oxen." "My dear," replied she, "you went to the fair for that purpose." "I've spent the money." "If you have," quoth she, "was no more than your own." "But farther than that," said he, "I have gone a score to the amount of forty shillings, and here is my landlord come for it." "If so," said she, "I'll go up stairs and fetch it to him," which she immediately did; and afterwards treating the landlord with a pitcher of cider and a pipe of tobacco, in an amicable manner, he took his leave. The farmer being so charmed with the good economy of his wife Grace, told her, with tears in his eyes, he would do so no more; and declared her his darling, and the best of women; and from thence lived temperate and happy with Dame Grace to the day of his death. But had she stormed him in the manner too many women are wont to do on such occasions, there is the greatest probability in the world, he would have pursued his vicious course of life, and brought down poor Dame Grace's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Religion in Nova Scotia.—The population of Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is estimated at 450,000, or half a million. The different denominations are rated as follows: Episcopalians 25,000; Presbyterians, Kirk, and secession, 40,000; Catholics 250,000; Methodists 10,000; and Baptists 25,000. In 1829, the church members in Nova Scotia were 2,223, now 4,549.

Antediluvian Discoveries.—Dr. Kippstein, a German savant, who has long devoted himself to the study of geology, and who is directing the excavations, in the neighbourhood of Elizi, (a small town in Rhenish Hesse,) where numerous fossil bones have been found, has lately made a most valuable discovery for natural history. In digging 28 feet below the soil, near Eppenheim, about a league distant from Alezi, he found, in a state of the most perfect preservation, the head of a *dinotherium giganteum*, probably the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, whose existence was first indicated, and nearly specifically determined by Dr. Cuvier, the learned zoologist. The head measures six feet in length, by three and a half in breadth; and its weight is nearly five quintals. Near the head was found a humeral bone, six feet long, weighing two quintals, appertaining apparently to the same animal. No remains of this kind have ever been found before. —*Gazette d'Almanche.*

RAIL ROAD FROM WRIGHT'S BLUFF, SANTEE, TO SUMTERVILLE, &c. &c.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clarendon, held at Fulton Academy on the 20th Aug. 1836, Jephth Dyson, Esq. Chairman, and H. McLean, Secretary, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

A quick, easy and cheap communication between the Atlantic and the Lakes, being about to be opened, by means of a Rail Road to Charleston, from Louisville, Maysville and Cincinnati, by way of the French Broad, N. C., and thence, crossing the Broad River, in S. C. at the easiest and cheapest place of passage, to its Eastern Bank—in fact, through the Villages of York, Chester and Willsborough, to Columbia; and thence, to its destined point at Charleston. The citizens of Sumter District generally, and those of Clarendon county, particularly, cannot avoid, on so interesting an occasion, uniting with their fellow-citizens in general, in expressing the satisfaction they feel, at finding there is so perfect a prospect of full and complete success attending this magnificent and munificent project—a project, rendered still more magnificent and more munificent, by its commencement in Charleston, with the declaration recently made and satisfactorily proved to be sincere—that especially, also, as it is impossible for them to entertain a moment's doubt, that, to say nothing of the money that will be saved or the difficulties that will be diminished, in passing the S. C. Broad, as high up the Country as in such a case, it would do—and, moreover, when the easy passage of the Road through the wealthy and consuming districts of the Fork, formed by the Wateree and Congaree is considered, the comparative ease with which the former River can be passed from Dawson's landing in Richland, to a point not far below Manchester in Clarendon, a point, whence eventually there will be formed a Road to Sumterville, Darlington, &c. &c. from Wright's Bluff or its vicinity, the generally inclined plane along which it will have to pass to the Santee; and, when the Road is completed, from thence to Charleston—when all these circumstances are recollected, the citizens of Sumter cannot, they repeat, entertain a doubt, that a route, uniting all eastern S. C. and the Country between the Broad and the Catawba, not only with the "great West," but also with Columbia and Charleston, & furnishing to both those rising Cities the means of an extensive foreign as

well as domestic commerce—that to suppose such a route, especially when it is determined how much it reduces (fully 8 miles) the distance between Columbia and Charleston, will not become the channel of the Commerce, which is to give to South Carolina "the Emporium of the South" would be insulting to the common sense, common feeling, and common patriotism of the State, "the whole State."

The impediments to this route are to be found in the increased number and consequent expense of Bridges below Columbia. However, these impediments are counterbalanced, if not more than counterbalanced, by the lesser charge of crossing the Broad above, rather than expense to be incurred by passing the Congaree at Columbia. In their erection, the greatest alleged difficulty has been that of finding foundations for stone piers, a difficulty, thanks to the published declaration (*vide Courier*) of Col. A. H. Brisbane, not now in existence. As to their expense, (*) this, if an hindrance, will relatively disappear, when we recollect, that if Bridges should cost \$100, or even \$150,000, the local revenue to be derived from them, to say nothing of that to be generally received on the score of the great Rail Road, to whose extensive and illimitable wants and correspondent benefits they are destined to administer and to extend, the expense, whatever it might be, would be rendered comparatively light, and especially in the case of one from Clarendon into the Fork, whence it would immediately open a road that is now uniformly excellent to Columbia, and a road the most wanting in this section of the State, and eventually become part of the great Rail Road, which is to be laid down along the alluvion of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia, to Norfolk, (*vide Col. Long's report*.)

Therefore, be it resolved, That a Rail Road, commencing at Wright's Bluff, on the Santee, or a point in its vicinity, convenient for the erection of a Bridge, and proceeding by Fulton to the C. House; and also another, from the nearest point of junction, in the vicinity of Manchester, across the Wateree to Columbia, are not only highly necessary to the wants of the District, with the interests and prosperity of which they are so intimately connected; but, at the same time, may be made to prove as highly subservient, as they are imperatively requisite to the progress and prosperity of the Louisville, Maysville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

Resolved, That Matthew James, Josiah Haynesworth, Thomas Baker, Peter Male, Jephth Byson, Edward Broughton, W. H. B. Richardson, and John Isham Moore, Esqrs. be appointed a Committee, with the understanding that a majority of the same has the power of adding to its number, by the appointment of such other gentlemen in this and the neighbouring District, as may be necessary to carry its object into effect—these objects being also understood to be, the obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expense of a mere Reconnoissance of the Road by the local Surveyors, well acquainted with the face, soil and facilities of the country thro' which the Road is to pass—the amount of such subscription to be deducted from the first Instalments required of the Road, and the Digest of a plan for receiving subscriptions to the said Road in Labour, *videlicet*, 1. The labour that will be necessary to clear, graduate, and generally speaking, prepare it for completion. 2. For bridging the same. 3. For providing the Lumber, large and small, which may be necessary. 4. For furnishing the Iron, &c. &c. 5. For the laying it down—that any subscriptions for this purpose shall be proposed to the above effect, by the said Committee, and confirmed at some future meeting by the Stockholders.

Resolved, That our Representatives to the next Legislature, be required to exert themselves to sustain any proposition to be made to that body, for a subscription on the part of the State, to the Road from the Ohio to Charleston—the route being such as to be most convenient and useful to the State in general, and as conservative, as is practicable, of the "vested rights" of the holders and owners of property at the various Court Houses of the State near to which it will be located.

Resolved, That G. L. Champion, the Hon. Thomas Dugan, J. Dyson, J. I. Moore, Richard Rogan, Joseph Richardson, William M. De Lorme, and William Felder, Esquires, be appointed a committee to correspond and confer with the citizens in the districts interested in the work, and those engaged in the Louisville and Charleston road and report the result of the same to a future meeting of this committee.

Resolved, That such committee be authorized to call a meeting at the court house, at the period it may deem most convenient.

Resolved, That the newspapers in Charleston, Georgetown, Columbia, Cheraw, York, Camden, S. C. and Charlotte, Salisbury and Rutherford, N. C. and Augusta, Geo. be requested to republish these proceedings.

J. DYSON, Chairman.

H. McLEAN Secretary.

Fulton P. O. August 20 1836.

Any communication addressed to the P. O. in Fulton, will meet with Prompt attention.

* A short time since the Chester Commissioners contracted for a Bridge across Cedar Creek, at \$3 50 the perch. The Union Commissioners are about to build a Stone Bridge across Tyger River, at Hamilton's Ford, or McMeekin's Ferry. Seven stone pillars, in the water, and two abutments like those of "Columbia." Another has been or is to be built across the Ennore, or over the Tyger in the South corner of Union District, at Sine's or Tine's Ferry.

Singular Circumstance.—The Barnstable Journal says that a child six years old, who was in the habit of playing about the house, situated in the woods of West Harwich, who was heard to utter some distressing wailings and cries, which gradually ceased until they became almost extinct. On going to the child it was found that a black snake, two and a half feet in length, had wound itself around the child's neck and nearly suffocated it. Removing the snake, it was found so closely entwined that the skin was also removed. The child, however, recovered.

FOREIGN.

The following is an extract of a letter from young Mahan, (son of Mr. Francis Mahan, of the firm of Mahan & Bradley, of Philadelphia,) whose supposed death was some time since announced:

METAMORAS, July 14, 1836.

DEAR BROTHER: I am at present in a very disagreeable situation, having been taken a prisoner of war on the 28th of February, and on the 17th of April sentenced to be shot on the following morning, at eight o'clock. The execution was delayed in consequence of the citizens petitioning the General for a delay until a petition could be sent to Santa Ana for a reprieve. We are still (fourteen of us) in prison, and I have no idea of being exchanged soon, from the circumstance that the commissioners who came here to treat for an exchange of prisoners could not effect it, and were themselves imprisoned, which has blasted our hopes of freedom before the war closes.

TEXAS.

Col. Lamar formerly of Georgia is the only candidate for the Vice Presidency. The Texian army, 3000 strong, under command of Gen. Rusk, was said to be concentrated at Matagorda, on their march for Matamoros.

Santa Ana has been removed to the plantation of Dr. Philips, 12 miles from Valasco, so that the report of his having been condemned to be shot must be untrue.

Some weeks ago, as the attendants were about to place in the coffin the body of the wife of a physician of the town of St. Chamand, in Contal, (France,) who was supposed to have died the day before, the assistants fancied that the body was still warm, and even that it moved. It was, in fact, ascertained that the vital spark was not extinct; and the room was about to be cleared, when the sister and doctor were both suddenly struck dead by lightning, which injured several other persons present, and set fire to the upper part of the house. The flames were soon extinguished. The shock also destroyed the feeble hope that had been entertained of restoring the physician's wife, and, on the following day, three corpses were carried to the cemetery instead of one.

Galignani's Messenger.

The Town Clerk of Liverpool having lost his office by the operation of the Reform Bill, the Common Council have voted him an annuity for life of \$12,000 in lieu of \$330,000 claimed by him as compensation for the loss of his office. The emoluments of the place were £7,000 per annum.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

By the arrivals from Vera Cruz and Texas on Saturday and yesterday, some recent information is received. A battle was fought at Elm, (Mexico,) between the Federal & Government troops, in which the latter came off victorious. The officers taken were principally shot. There are strong signs of a general revolution throughout Mexico, which will probably result in the overthrow of the Central Government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet Columbus arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d of July, bringing London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 23d, inclusive.

In the British House of Commons, on the 14th of July, the report of the committee to which was referred the bill for regulating the salaries of the clergy was taken up, and debated at some length. Its provisions were opposed by Mr. Hume, and Mr. Buxton, and supported by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Mr. C. Buller moved, as an amendment, to allow the Archbishop of Canterbury 8,000 pounds per annum, the Archbishop of York 7,000, the Bishop of London 4,500, and the other Bishops, 4,000 each, in lieu of their present emoluments. The amendment was rejected, 82 to 44, and the report agreed to.

On the 19th, it was again taken up for a third reading, and was vehemently opposed by Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Powell Buxton, and Mr. Buller. Their opposition was so strenuous that the debate was adjourned to the 22d.

The bill for the reduction of stamp duties on newspapers was again under discussion on the 15th, in committee. A clause allowing 25 per cent, discount on the penny stamp to the Irish newspapers, was agreed to. The size of the sheet, liable to the penny stamp was fixed at 1,530 superficial inches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had under consideration a place for securing the copy-right of original articles published in newspapers.

Accounts from Spain vary but little from the usual tenor of intelligence from that unhappy kingdom. A battle was fought on the 12th of July, between General Evans and the Carlists, near St. Sebastian, but without any important results. The Royalists appear to be acting more upon the offensive than they have been for some time past. The atrocious system of butchering prisoners is still pursued to a frightful extent. Don Carlos issued a proclamation, the French General, Bourmont, his commander-in-chief. A popular tumult broke out at Figueras on the 11th, in which the Governor and several others were killed.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Money Market.—It is now admitted that the money market here is governed in a very great degree by the state of the money market in the United States, and the distribution of the surplus revenue of the Federal Union among the banks of deposit favorable to the Jackson party; and the increased easiness in the American money market has caused, as our quotations will show, a greater degree of firmness in the British funds. There is, however, it is said, a demand for silver on the Continent to replace the drain of bullion for the United States and the West Indies.

Euphrates Expedition.—The last accounts from Colonel Chesney left him at Beles, about one hundred and forty miles from Bir, down the Euphrates; and he had inspired the Arabs with such a friendly disposition and admiration of his power, that they showed him the greatest regard and favor, and looked on him as a magician, whom nothing could resist.

The reduction of the newspaper duty from four-pence to one penny will take place on the 1st of September.

It is asserted in a recent number of the *Westminster Review* that "the mortality among the members of the House of Commons is greater than among any similar number of men belonging to the same ranks of life."

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

It appears that General Evans has issued an order to the effect that all British subjects found fighting in the ranks of Don Carlos should be considered rebels against the King of Great Britain, and suffer death accordingly. Sir Robert Peel asked the Foreign Secretary in Parliament if such a proclamation had been published. Lord Palmerston admitted the fact; though, he said, he had not been officially informed of it. If such be the case, Colonel, or rather General Evans has acted without the smallest authority from the British Government, and entirely upon his own responsibility; and should any British subject be executed by

him, he would be amenable to the laws of that country for murder!—at least so say our English newspapers. His having entered into the Spanish army does not alter the case at all, as he is still in the British service, though at present unemployed. It is to be remembered that Great Britain is not at war with Don Carlos; and General Evans's troops are only levied as a private speculation—permitted by the Government, as a specimen of British noninterference. Have not Englishmen an equal right to serve Don Carlos if they choose?

The English papers, generally speak of the Order in the strongest terms of indignation.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

From the N. O. Bee, Aug. 5.

TEXAS.

By the Sen. Schenandoah, Capt Moore, 43 hours from Velasco, we learn that the Texian army, 2200 in number are at Colot, near Copano; several of the Texian citizens having left and gone to their farms, it being well understood there will be no fighting until winter. The expedition to Matamoros by the Texians has been abandoned.

New-Orleans Aug. 22.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
By an arrival from Vera Cruz on Saturday evening last we have been furnished with our files of the "Diario del Gobierno," of Mexico, to the 30th July, inclusive.

As we predicted domestic commotions have begun and are now agitating that Republic. The liberal party or federalists (i. e. those opposed to centralism) are making rapid advances; they have made a bold attempt to abolish the present order of things and restore the government to its former features, but whether their force was insufficient to obtain the success they calculated upon, or whether the government anticipated their designs and frustrated them by timely organization we cannot tell; however, they were completely routed at Etla in the engagement which took place between 900 government troops under the command of Gen. Canalezo, and 600 federalists commanded by Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Canalezo an official despatch or bulletin appears in the Diario of the 24th, which states, the federal party had 100 men killed, 228 taken prisoners; among the latter is Acevedo chief of the revolutionists.

The loss on the part of the government were 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement, Acevedo, Castaneda, Ramirez, and Lapilladi were shot; a council of war had been held upon the other officers but the result has not transpired.

A considerable number of criminals had been condemned and executed in Mexico, during the month of July last.

By a decree of the general government published in the official paper of 17th July, an annual distribution of three dollars upon every thousand dollars worth of property, has been declared upon all real estates.

Voluntary donations continue to be made throughout all the states of Mexico, to assist the government to meet the exigencies growing out of the war in Texas. We have made a calculation approximating to the actual account of subscribers, and find ten thousand signatures, but the total sum subscribed is not more than from five to six hundred dollars. We feel not the slightest astonishment that no more has been raised, as the highest donations are not above one dollar, and the greatest number average less than one bit, 12 1-2 cents. When we consider what little patriotism is exhibited here by the Mexicans, in a cause which they denominate a national one, we are amazed that they should still cherish the hope of subjugating Texas.

INDIAN WAR.

Charleston, Aug. 29.

From Florida Direct.—The schr. *George & Mary*, Capt. Willey arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

We are indebted to Capt Willey for the following information, obtained by him from the express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men, under command of Maj. Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them; on arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation, they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses hobbled, and 300 head of cattle—the Indians were immediately attacked and repulsed, after a battle of an hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running in the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian's loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off—the Indians retreated to a hammock as usual; they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within 2 miles of Micanopy when they abandoned the pursuit.

The Express Rider states that Lieut. Herbert had again distinguished himself, and that Major P. was making preparation to attack them on the following day.

Fort Drane which had been deserted by the white troops some time since was taken possession of by the Indians Maj. Pierce, commanding at Micanopy learning this marched against them with a force of 110 men, and soon routed and drove them three quarters of a mile into a hammock. The Indians were supposed to be from 3 to 400 in number, women and children included. Their loss is stated to be 30 or 40. The loss of the whites was one killed and 16 wounded. The battle took place on the 20th August. The chief Powell was said to be among the Indians.

The following is all we find in the last Columbus Inquirer in relation to the late movements of the creeks:

The contractors who have undertaken the removal of the Creek Indians are going ahead with their good work. If nothing transpires to interfere with their present calculations the bulk of our red brethren will be on the way to Arkansas in ten or fifteen days.

CREEK WAR.

The following report of Paddy Carr, a friendly Indian commander, to Gen. Sanford, we copy from the Milledgeville Journal, only for the style of composition. Few graduates of our colleges write so well.

GEN. SANFORD:

Sir—I have the honor herewith to report the movements of the force under my command, consisting of friendly Indians—also, their present number and position. On the 4th inst. we received orders to march to the Cowagee and Hatchabubbee creeks, for the purpose of scouring those creeks, and in company with a body of Tennessee Troops, that duty was performed—the following creeks and swamps were thoroughly hunted; Cowagee, Hatchabubbee, Wilami and High Log, we also extended our search as far as to the Chawala, only about 5 miles above Irwinton. The first discovery we made of hostile Indians, was on the first day we went out, and on the waters of the Hatchabubbee; they consisted of 12 in number, 2 Warriors, 1 Woman, and the balance children, which we took prisoners without opposition. The next party we overtook on the Cowagee, on the next day; this gang contained about 40 Indians who, when they first

discovered us, shewed signs of flight; they were all stripped perfectly naked, painted in warlike style, and several of them in the act of shooting, having their Rifles raised to their shoulder and cocked. I spoke to them in Indian, and told them to stand, to which they agreed. My party was about two hundred yards in advance of the Tennessee Troops, and before the latter could get up to me, the hostiles jumped down the bank into the creek, and were out of sight in a moment, we fired on them, but without doing any injury. "We gave chase and followed them about six miles, we never could get sight of them afterwards, they took to the middle prong of the Cowagee swamp, where no doubt they scattered themselves. Night overtook us and we quit the drive. On our return, and during the next day, we discovered fresh trails in Cowagee and from the foot prints to be seen, there were some 15 or 20 in a gang. We followed these trails about nine miles, but could not find the Indians. We then returned to Fort Mitchell and there struck Camp. After waiting two days we started out alone—no white men with us—during this tour of 4 days, we came upon, and captured a party of 12 Indians, consisting of men, women, and children, whom we brought with us to Fort Mitchell and secured. We took these Indians on the Ah-hagee creek, a little way above the old Chaw Town. From this party, we learned that the most of the Warriors had left the Creek Nation, and gone over to Florida. A portion of my command is now quartered at Fort Mitchell. Some of them are Ben Marshall's and a party of 61 sent out to talk with the hostiles, and say to them, they had better come in, for, if we were obliged to hunt them again, we would show them no quarters—this party are still out. I have now under my command, 117 friendly Indians; only a part of them, however, are mounted. If all I had horses we could be much more serviceable.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

PADDY CARR.

The Mason Telegraph states that a skirmish took place in Irwin county on the 25th Aug, between a small of Indians and about 30 or 30 whites. Some whites who were fishing on the bank of Flat River came upon the Indian camp, and with such men as could collect by the next day went in pursuit. After following the trail from the camp about 12 miles they came upon the Indians drawn up in battle array, in an open plain, and charged upon them. The whole number of Indians was 23, of whom 18, & some of the women, were killed; the other 5, all women, were taken prisoners. One of them speaks English and says there are several small parties of Indians scattered through the swamps aiming to make their way into Florida, and that a number have already arrived there.

A man named Riley was guilty of the barbarity of scalping an Indian whom he happened to killed in the skirmish.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1836.

We understand there has been a report in some parts of the country that Cheraw is sickly. There have been some cases of intermittent fever which generally yielded very soon to proper treatment. We know of only two cases of continued fever having occurred in town during the whole season, and both these were children in the same family.

We have received a communication from a respectable citizen of Marlborough requesting us to announce Col. John Campbell as a candidate to represent the Congressional District composed of Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Darlington, Marion and Marlborough, in Congress.

Mr. Poinsett has addressed a letter to the Georgetown Union declining the nomination as candidate for the same district.

Hugh S. Legare Esq. Mr. Holmes and the Hon. H. L. Pinckney are candidates for Congress in the Charleston District.

Cholera in Charleston. We are pained to learn that this malignant disease has made its appearance in the Metropolis of our State. The Board of health in a report dated Aug. 31 states "that eleven cases have been announced to their special committee since yesterday one o'clock P. M., of which two have terminated fatally." This Board promises a faithful daily statement of the number of cases ascertained to exist.

The question whether the disease is infectious or not has never been satisfactorily determined. The most prevalent opinion among physicians in parts of the United States where it prevailed a few years ago seemed to be that it is not; and yet many well authenticated facts seemed to show that, in some circumstances, it becomes so; or if not, that the prevalence of it in a community seemed to spread in the atmosphere a *Malaria* which more or less predisposed all persons to the disease. Whatever opinion may be formed on this point the course of safety is to cut off, as far as possible, all communication with the infected district. All will admit that this ought to be done if the disease is infectious; and it surely is even more necessary, if the state of the whole body of atmosphere where it prevails is such as to produce the disease. Because in one case persons might pass into the neighborhood of the disease without being exposed to the infection, but in the other they could not.

We have never heard of the disease prevailing in the piney woods. It is said, on the contrary, that its progress is arrested at once in families in which it appears by removing them into the pine woods. We met an intelligent young gentleman, a few years since, on his way from Louisiana where he had spent eighteen months with an uncle who has a plantation with a hundred and fifty slaves on Red River, and he informed us that the Cholera repeatedly appeared on his uncle's and other plantations whilst he remained there, but that its progress never failed to be checked at once by removing the slaves into the pine woods; which were but a few miles from the plantation; whereas in every instance in which this was not done the disease continued to spread with its usual fatality. It is a fact, of which we have no doubt, that is a very important one.